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VICTORIA, V. I., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1862.

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AGENTS.

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Civil War in the States--Deplorable State of Affairs--Peace--The North Divided.

The telegrams cooked under the supervision of the War office in the States, not only give very imperfect accounts of the real state of things, but they withhold everything that is calculated to show the public the condition of the North. Notwithstanding the strict censorship over the press, matters have progressed to such a deplorable extent, that the cloak is being torn off, and a picture of treason, incidelity, incapacity, corruption, political rotteness, and hopelessness to the Northern cause is disclosed, that no one could well imagine on this side, except they drew an inference that such was the case from the price of gold--10 per cent. premium--in New York.

In order to throw some light on the matter, we append some extracts from the American press. During the great 50,000 meeting, held Oct. 13, at the Cooper Institute in New York by the Democratic party, in the resolutions that were passed it is stated that "The Investigations by Congress and the State Legislature have disclosed the existence of fearful and unexampled corruption and extravagance; that unless these enormous frauds be checked, the whole country must be involved in bankruptcy and dishonor." Another resolution denounces the emancipation proclamation as "a measure that must be necessarily impracticable, inexpedient, and no possible good can result from it." Further that the suspension of habeas corpus was entirely wrong. Still the meeting professed loyalty to the Union and Constitution.

Mr. John Van Buren, a noted politician and son of ex-President Van Buren, made a speech. In this he alluded to a conversation with Gen. Wadsworth the Republican candidate for Governor of New York:

"Mr. Wadsworth said: 'We will whip them and let them go.' 'Well,' said I, 'would it not be easier to let them go without whipping?' 'Yes.'

"'Well, then, what do you propose to do with your neighbors? You do not propose to remove the Continent, he is burst out. Never once on a battle-field, you have nothing to hope from him as a leader of a column. How do they expect Pope to beat, with a inferior force, the veterans of Ewell and Jackson? But these are episodes. We deceive ourselves--There was a peacock of the field, the warrior Spartan with his plumed crest, the soldier Socrates, idealized it. There was an ambitious people of recent times, and a conqueror pandered to her invasions. At this moment the South exemplifies them both.'

"'Peace, peace' but there is no peace. No, not even with a dismembered Union. Let the North stand alone.'

"Draft, we must, or the disciplined thousands of the South will redeem us in Philadelphia, and yet the true North must accept it, and quickly, to a man, or the moment it drags in debate, Maryland, Tennessee and Kentucky will cast past victories to the winds and rise with their nearly allied rebel kin.

Dr. Mackay, the London Times correspondent writing from New York under date of Sept. 12th says, "there is nothing in store for the Republic but dismemberment and ruin, unless in a turn of luck and a display of some amount of daring and genius accompanied by success in the Federal Generals."

Mr. Lincoln, his administration, and his generals are in the position of "Humpty Dumpty" in the nursery ballad. They have had a great fall; and not "all the horses" and "all the men" of the North can set them up again. Letters from Washington, Baltimore, and Cincinnati, and wounded soldiers from the battle-fields of Bull Run and Canterville, divide a state which is still full and military, which makes people shudder. While Mr. Stanton has been peddling in the arrest of small traitors in New York and elsewhere, the whole edifice of the government has been crumbling beneath the feet of the government.

There seems to be a growing desire for Mr. Lincoln's administration, and it may be that such a result will ensue from the fiery example of the war, and Mr. Davis were to ride in triumph down Broadway, it is likely he would be received with a fervor of joy and a royal magnificence such as this country has never exhibited, but the Southern leaders are too wise and farsighted to indulge in any such project, however able they might be to raise a force of arms to realize them. They know too well that the union is a thing of the past--as dead as the Heptarchy of the King of Powhatan.

He continues, that the war ought to be pursued on till Richmond is taken, then:

"But it was never heard of that you carry out the war in the detail so as to conquer every province of the country that you are attempting to subdue. When Mexico was taken, although there were seven millions of hostile Mexicans in every part of that Republic, Mexican was not taken, and it is not because it is, if not the end of the war, the natural resting-place in the war; and after that will be the time, in my humble judgment, to treat of peace, and to determine what ought to be done. And I am just as well prepared now to say what ought to be done as I should be. I believe a convention should be called between the two countries, and if they invited me to it, I would be satisfied that when Richmond is taken, they will be satisfied of their inability to contend with the gigantic resources of the free and loyal states of this Union. They have suffered prodigiously and must suffer more. I will not believe that they have utterly forgotten the glorious and precious histories of our past."

He goes on to say, if he had a wife who would not stay with him, he would help pack her off.

"He would treat the South in the same way, 'I believe,' he continued, 'they would come into a convention, that we could agree to live together under the constitution as it is, or with more distinctly defining what that constitution is. And if they did not come into it, then I know there can be no voice of assent to the constitution as to let them go, saying to them in the language of the gallant Scott, "wayward sisters, depart in peace!"'

Such being the opinion of the Democratic leaders, we may conclude that if Richmond be not taken, there will be an end to the Union. But the reference to the gallant Scott brings out a new disclosure. By some means a letter that Gen. Scott wrote to Seward, before the inauguration of Lincoln, came to light at the meeting. It shows the opinion of the great general. It may be his candid opinion, or it may be candour in the guise of treason. It was written March 31, 1861, one day before Lincoln's inauguration. Here is the pit of it:

To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in limiting the President's field of selection to one of the four plans of procedure subjoined.

I throw off the old and assume a new designation--the Union party; adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Mr. Crittenden of the Peace Convention, and my life upon it, we shall have no need to call in the aid of foreign powers to effect a final return of many, if not of all the States which have already broken off from the Union.

Without some equally benign measure, the remaining slaveholding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than 60 days--when this city, being included in a foreign country, would be a permanent garrison of at least 35,000 troops to hold it within its borders.

III. Conquer the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years, if we could get the aid of the United States, or a Hoche, with 300,000 disciplined men--estimating a third for garrisons, and a loss of a yet greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles, and Southern fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other side, would be frightful, however perfect the moral discipline of the invaders.

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The conquest completed at that enormous waste of human life to the North and Northwest--with at least \$50,000,000 added thereto, and cui bono? Fifteen devastated provinces! not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors; but to be held for generations, by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties or taxes which it would be possible to extort from them--followed by a Protector or an Emperor.

IV. Say to the seceded States, Wayward Sisters, depart in peace.

If anything were required to give outsiders

an idea that Gen. Scott's last proposition "let the wayward sisters depart in peace" was well founded, let them read the following from the New York Herald of Oct. 10th:

The following are the numbers and present disposition of all the rebel troops:

Rebel Army of the Potomac, commanded by Gen. Lee in person, headquarters at Winchester--army corps of Gen. Jackson, Gen. Longstreet, Gen. Hill, each with 40,000 men, and included the divisions of Gen. Ewell, Gen. Hindman, Gen. Stuart, Gen. Ross, and Gen. Craig, 120,000 men. Gen. Johnson's army, (headquarters at Culpepper), consisting of the divisions of Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, Gen. Jones and Gen. Horton, each division about 15,000 strong..... 45,000

Two other corps--Gainesville, each 40,000..... 80,000

At Richmond, Jetersburg, and on James river..... 20,000

At Lynchburg, (conscripts, in camp of instruction for the last three months)..... 40,000

Vicinity of Romney, mostly guerrillas..... 8,000

At Gauley and in Western Virginia, under Gen. Floyd..... 15,000

Total in Virginia..... 128,000

At Knoxville and Eastern Tennessee, 20,000

At Louisville, under Gen. Kirby Smith, 25,000..... 50,000

Near Chattanooga, Gen. Bragg, 5,000..... 5,000

Department of Missouri, west of the Mississippi river, under Gen. Holmes and Gen. Price..... 40,000

Department of the Vickburg, under Gen. Hindman..... 40,000

New Corinth, under Gen. Price..... 50,000

Mobile..... 30,000

Charleston (of these are conscripts)..... 40,000

Charleston (half of these are conscripts)..... 40,000

Total rebel force in arms..... 618,000

Gen. Philip Kearny, now dead, wrote a letter, on the 4th of last August, to a friend in New Jersey, in which the whole of the Federal generals, except Pope, are denounced, and since that Pope has proved to be a failure. We have not space for the entire letter. He says:

"We hate no generals. McClellan is the failure I ever proclaimed him. He has been puny, just as he is, comprehended in the moves of the others. He will not get in more men, more waste of blood, fighting by drudges. He has lost the confidence of all. Nor has he a single officer about him capable of bettering things. He is now in his right place, and he may be much worse. He is a small brat, qualified by 40,000 conscripts, to be a general in a guerrilla fight. His skill is a myth, a poetical version of his own part at Bull Run. Porter is good in nature, weak as water--the apparent of all this disaster for his want of generalship on the Chickahominy, and his want of nerve to attack the rebels. He might make good generals if they understood the value of elements in their calculations, as it is, they are dangerous failures."

My dear Pet, I am too lazy, and too little interested, to dive into the future of this "little box of heresies," so do tell me--what do the people at the North look forward to in the future? I fear lest they will die in vain.

For McClellan, he is burst out. Never once on a battle-field, you have nothing to hope from him as a leader of a column. How do they expect Pope to beat, with a inferior force, the veterans of Ewell and Jackson? But these are episodes.

We deceive ourselves--There was a peacock of the field, the warrior Spartan with his plumed crest, the soldier Socrates, idealized it. There was an ambitious people of recent times, and a conqueror pandered to her invasions. At this moment the South exemplifies them both."

He goes on to say, that the war ought to be pursued on till Richmond is taken, then:

"But it was never heard of that you carry out the war in the detail so as to conquer every province of the country that you are attempting to subdue. When Mexico was taken, although there were seven millions of hostile Mexicans in every part of that Republic, Mexican was not taken, and it is not because it is, if not the end of the war, the natural resting-place in the war; and after that will be the time, in my humble judgment, to treat of peace, and to determine what ought to be done. And I am just as well prepared now to say what ought to be done as I should be. I believe a convention should be called between the two countries, and if they invited me to it, I would be satisfied that when Richmond is taken, they will be satisfied of their inability to contend with the gigantic resources of the free and loyal states of this Union. They have suffered prodigiously and must suffer more. I will not believe that they have utterly forgotten the glorious and precious histories of our past."

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Wednesday Morning, Nov. 26, 1862.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

JOB PRINTING.

For Book and Job Printing of every description neatly executed. Terms, cash on delivery of the work.

Our Growth.

No one can look back on our career for the last twelve months without being astonished at the wonderful change that has taken place to effect the difference between our condition now and then. To those who have been living in the midst of the scene of action, the transition has gone on without exciting any extraordinary attention; but to those who have been absent from these Colonies for a few months, it seems like some magical transformation. Whether we regard the change as respecting our population; the growth of our commerce; the increased value of property; the acquisitions that have been made to our stock of knowledge, of our resources and their extent; the number and importance of our public works; the settlement of our wild lands; the number and value of improvements in the shape of buildings erected in our city, everything shows a vast leap. Everything convinces us that we are going ahead of everything on this side of California, with a speed and a certainty that must defy rivalry. As to our population, although the census has not yet been taken, there is not the slightest doubt but that our permanent population has fully doubled itself since the beginning of this year. To be sure this number altogether is not very great, but it must be borne in mind that our capacity for retaining population must increase in proportion to the population. Men get settled down, becoming both producers and consumers, and increase the capital of the place so as to make room for others. This increase of population has not confined itself solely to Victoria; the River towns have also been benefited somewhat. The roads to the mines are becoming dotted with the habitations of white men who are paving the way for others to settle near them. As to the character of the population, we in Victoria in particular, have received, we cannot but speak with satisfaction. Our distance from Europe and the east has the tendency to give us only the more energetic and intelligent of the population of the older countries. The young men who now walk our streets will produce among them those who will yet do honor to our city and our colony. Our population has increased, so has our commerce—may we safely affirm that the growth of our trade has outstripped that of our population. We do not trade with the people of our island and British Columbia alone. We are the commercial mart for the Sound and are becoming so for the whole Northwest coast north of San Francisco. Our Free Port system has proved to a demonstration the advantages to be derived from it. Young as we are it enables us to compete for direct English trade even with San Francisco. The large number of vessels consigned to this port from England, the ready sale and good prices obtained for their cargoes, show how our trading capacity has increased and the important light with which we must henceforth be viewed abroad. Attention is now directed towards this port as a distributing depot; that character we must retain, and as our population increases and as the population of Oregon and Washington Territory which have received large accessions this year, increase also, we shall be able to supply at this port foreign vessels with a return cargo of the productions of these countries. We have spoken of our direct trade with England—our coasting trade, and our trade with San Francisco have equally given proofs of their increased importance during the past year.

Bundled up with the prosperity of our commerce and our mining interests, Real Estate gives ample evidence of the healthy condition of both. Ever since '59, the price of land in the city and neighborhood has been steadily increasing. No matter how dull things may have been at times, the confidence of business men in the future prosperity of the place was perfect, and circumstances have since proved it well founded. But this summer the growth in value of real property has far outstripped that of previous years. Lots that a few months ago could be bought for \$3000 or \$5000, cannot now be had for twice, may three times these sums. Nor is this the result of unhealthy excitement, the mere gambling of the stock exchange. The short time within which payment must be made in a great measure precludes this. The many permanent and valuable buildings erected on property thus bought, and the good rents realised from them, show the reality of these property transactions, and the prospect of their satisfactory continuation with the growth of our commerce and the increase of our mining interests.

But few things will have a greater tendency to perpetuate this satisfactory state of things than the completion of those great trunk roads through the interior of British Columbia which have been in process of construction during the past year. No more sensible step could have been taken for that purpose. Our mines are the great bank upon which we may draw almost unlimitedly for many years to come, without being called upon for repayment. All that is required is that we have the means of approaching that deposit, and of extracting it with facility and cheapness. It is there, but it requires some labor and some outlay to get it out. The continuous line of water and land carriage by means of steamboats and wagons that will be in operation next spring to within a few miles of Cariboo, will go far to obviate the inconvenience experienced hitherto from want of roads and the consequent scarcity of provisions. Besides the advantages of that splendid line of road as a means of communication with the mines, it has already had the effect of causing quite a number to take up ranches and commence cultivating the soil in the neighborhood—in fact, of at least partially settling up the country. But besides this road will have already achieved something in the way of opening up the two coast roads. Both the Bentine Arm and Bute Inlet routes have been proved to be practicable; goods have been brought across the former by animals, while the latter, from all accounts, seems destined to become the main road to the mines, and has been so far prepared for traffic as only to require a few

months more work to become entirely practicable. Without stopping to discuss the details of our mines, we cannot help noticing the proposed construction by companies of a very necessary accompaniment of mining operations in the shape of ditches, to remedy the short supply of water.

Here in our midst, however, companies are the order of the day. What with gas companies, water companies, railway companies, and mining companies, one commences to ask himself if he is in a four year old town, or in a large European city.

A Beautiful Pair of Twins.

Cary and Franklin, or Franklin and Cary again intend to trot themselves out as candidates at the general election. After all the rascality of the one, and the dough-facedness of the other, we shall have a happy lot of electors indeed in this country, if they are ever returned. What an opinion—what a low opinion they must form of the electors!

As a politician, neither Cary himself, the Government, the opposition, nor the electors, have any respect for Franklin. He always speaks to both sides of the question, and at the end awkwardly shoves his leg over the fence to vote as he is told. Hereafter we shall show up more particularly the peculiarities of this worthy candidate. As for Cary, we respect the fellow's audacity. After doing all manner of corrupt things during the last three years, he now has the presumption to ask the electors to return him! We need not repeat—need not review the Attorney General's political career for three years, at this time. It must be still fresh in the public mind. We shall however treat our readers hereafter to a copy of the gentleman's political biography. But a more untrustworthy brace of candidates to represent Victoria town never offered themselves. Neither of them are deserving of the least mark of public favor. We challenge any one who says they do, to show it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. SHOTBOLT,

Dispensing Chemist !

—AND—

D R U G G I S T ,

Johnson street, Victoria, V. I.,

BEGS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC, that having commenced business in this city, he hopes to obtain a share of their patronage, by promptly attending to all orders with which they may be pleased to favor him.

Congregation Emanuel-Eh.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF Meeting held November 23rd, 1862.

RESOLVED—That this Congregation erect a substantial brick Synagogue, as soon as our Fund will enable us to do so.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to solicit subscriptions.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee:

Benj. SCHLOSS,

S. HOFFMAN,

J. LASH,

D. SHREVER,

D. HART,

A. SIMON,

H. M. COHEN.

RESOLVED—That Sir Moses Montefiore and Baron de Rothschild be and they are hereby elected honor, any member of the first Jewish Congregation in His Majesty's Possessions on the Pacific coast.

no26

HOFFMAN Secretary.

no26

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 26, 1862

POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY, Nov. 25.

Henry Briggs, brought up on remand, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing some clothing. He was sentenced to three month's hard labor.

The Kanaka arrested by officer Dumphry for attempting to rescue a prisoner from his custody, was ordered to furnish his own recognition for £10 to be of good behaviour for three months.

Mary Shillen, who was locked up the previous night for being drunk and disorderly, and afterwards liberated on bail, forfeited her deposit of £1 by failing to appear in court.

A man was charged by officer Shepherd with stealing coal from one of the wharves, the property of Mr. Little.

Mr. Little said that he was daily losing coal by such petty thefts, but considered it a small matter. He declined to prosecute.

Mr. Pemberton commented severely upon the growing practice of complainants in such cases refusing to prosecute, and said he might as well direct the police to arrest nobody. As there was no one to prosecute, he was reluctantly obliged to dismiss the case.

ALLEGED THEFT.

James Howard was brought up on remand on the charge of stealing a pair of blankets from the store of Messrs. Sharp Bros. Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Pearkes, appeared for the prisoner.

Sergeant Blake was called, who said that on Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, he saw the prisoner enter the store of Messrs. Sharp Bros., and presently come out. There was a pile of white blankets on one side of the door and a pile of blue ones on the other. He saw the prisoner fold up a pair of the latter, place them under his arm and walk out. The prisoner then seemed to try to avoid observation. He arrested him and brought him to jail.

The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

Leopold Shipton appeared on remand, to answer a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury. Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Pearkes, appeared for the defence.

Sergeant Blake was called, and swore to having been present at the time when the prisoner's deposition in the previous case was taken down and signed.

The other witnesses in the previous case were called, and re-examined. (A report of the evidence appeared in yesterday's Colonist.)

Mr. Ring reserved his defence.

The Magistrate said, that though he was unwilling to prejudge the case by any remarks, he felt bound to comment upon the frequency of complainants refusing to prosecute. It would be, of course, for a jury to determine if the prisoner was guilty; but the welfare of society demanded, that when a man sworn in the most solemn manner deviated so widely in his statements, the circumstance should be taken notice of by the magistrate.

The prisoner was then fully committed for trial; the same amount of bail as formerly being accepted for his appearance.

NEW WESTMINSTER BRANCH OF THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Columbian in its last issue, had an article headed, "the coin question," in which Gov. Douglas is handled without gloves for not putting the Mint machinery in operation, and discourses about the scarcity of coin. "There was undoubtedly a temporary mitigation of the evil from the operations of the Bank of Columbia. This establishment, however, is about to close for the season, not from the lack of business, we are assured, but from lack of coin with which to purchase gold; and thus the grievance will relapse into its original shape, if anything intensified from the temporary relief we have experienced."

We have italicized those portions of the editorial relating to the Bank of Columbia, in order to disprove what the Columbian has stated. If the Branch Bank at New Westminster is giving up, it is "lack of business," not "lack of coin." We know for a certainty that the Bank here has had \$100,000 in coin in its vaults, and was fully prepared to do business at New Westminster if the business was there to be done. Besides that, the Bank has been almost the only large holder of coin in the country. We hope the Columbian will note this fact, and not unwittingly represent a scarcity of coin where it does not exist.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—The moral drama of the "Drunkard" was brought out last night at the theatre in very good style. Mr. Abley taking the character of Edward Middleton, upon whose career and that of the scoundrel Crubbs (Mr. Haweck), the interest of the piece principally hangs. The amusing old Dowton was played by Mr. Cranshaw whose acting and that of Mrs. Spindle (Mrs. Waldrum) created some merriment. Miss Lila Sweet played the part of Mary Wilson with considerable judgment. The amusing performance of the Comedians and the laughable and highly amusing farce of the "Spectre Bridgeport," with Mr. Waldrum as Nicodemus, and "Marty" as Dickory Ducklegs, terminated the evening. To-night Mr. Waldrum will appear as Sir Edward Mortimer in the play of "The Mysterious Murder," assisted by the principal members of the company. The Ethiopians will again appear in their eccentricities. The laughable farce of the "Lame Dick Boy," with Cranshaw as Paddy Miles, will also be brought out.

RAILROAD.—The railroad directors decided yesterday to establish the Victoria terminus in the field in which the brick yard of Mr. Fox is situated, on Mr. Finlayson's property. The Esquimalt terminus will be on Col. Foster's property. It seems that parties supposed to be interested in the south end of the town wanted the directors to run the line from Esquimalt through the Indian Reserve, crossing into town with a steam ferry. But it was decided that a branch way was not desirable, the preferable route being over the gorge or rapids, or crossing lower down on Mr. Yates' farm. By crossing at the rapids a bridge can be constructed for about £1,500, whereas lower down the cost of a bridge would be £15,000. It has not, however, been decided where the railroad shall cross Victoria arm. In view of keeping open as much of the navigation of our harbor as possible, the gorge would be the most desirable place of the two; but that point will be chosen it will necessarily increase the length of the line a distance of half a mile.

U. S. CONSUL'S ADDRESS.—We publish to day the address of Mr. Francis, United States Consul at this port, to his countrymen residing here. It speaks in warm and glowing language the feelings of every patriotic American. The call is specially addressed to his countrymen; but humanity has no country. Where humanity suffers there is the field for the philanthropist and the good Samaritan. It matters not to the genuine philanthropist what the causes may be that have brought about the bloody struggle in the States with its horrible sacrifice of human life, humanity suffers there, humanity bleeds there, humanity there cries for assistance, and he has a marble heart indeed who can turn a deaf ear to the call.

ANOTHER RIDE.—Mrs. Bell, the lady who was transported to the jail in a hand-cart a few days ago, was yesterday found dead drunk on one of the wharves, and conveyed to the dock-up in a wheel-barrow.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Nov. 25.
House met at 3:15, p.m. Present—the Speaker, and Messrs. Tolmie, Franklin, Cary, Trimble, Cocker and Ring.

Mr. Ring introduced a bill to constitute inferior courts of civil justice in Vancouver Island and its dependencies. Seconded by Mr. Cary, and passed to a second reading.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Ring inquired again with respect to the continued absence of the Clerk.

The Speaker read some correspondence with the Governor on the subject; he believed the clerk had since sent in his resignation to the Government.

THE PROPOSED MUNICIPAL LOAN.

House in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cocke in the chair. The communication of His Excellency, enclosing copies of correspondence with the City Council in relation to the above, came under consideration.

It was agreed that the loan required by the Corporation was essentially necessary to public works, might just now be laid out to peculiar advantage, while labor was cheap and employment scanty.

All that the House was required to do was after bonds had been issued by the City Council to assess the amount, and then to let the same go to the members present favorably entertained the idea.

It was as well to confirm the loan. To say the Council's guarantee was alone sufficient was to reiterate a truism, though the doubt thrown upon the security by that body might render a loan difficult to negotiate. All members agreed that it was desirable that the money be raised and the best security afforded to the subscribers. The Corporation, however, proposed that the bonds should be paid in 1865. This the House could not confirm, for the Act only permitted the City Council to do so, they had no power to do otherwise.

That His Excellency be requested to give such guarantee as may be expedient on the part of the Government for the re-payment by the Municipal Council of any monies borrowed upon Bonds within the authority of the "Act to incorporate the Town of Victoria."

Mr. Franklin said it was entirely necessary to discuss the ability of the Council to procure a loan on their own responsibility. He thought the powers they had obtained were ample. It was enough that the city required £5000 for immediate purposes, and that additional guarantee would be given to negotiate a loan. Lenders would be concerned in the value of the property.

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To the Loyal Citizens of the United States residing in or about Victoria, V.I.

The necessities and sufferings of your fellow-citizens, who have through honorable wounds or by unavoidable sickness resulting from their exposed condition in the various military camps, or on the battle fields, while engaged in the support of the Union, called forth the most enlarged sympathy of the people of the United States; and it is expected that through the means thus obtained, much may be done towards alleviating the pain and wants of thousands of our brave and suffering men, whose loyal and patriotic devotion to their beloved and struggling country, has impelled them to expose themselves to the greatest dangers, and even to sacrifice their lives, in the cause of their country and their freedom.

To you, loyal American citizens of Victoria,

who have already administered so liberally on the first occasion, to the stricken soldiers on the distant and bloody banks of the Potomac, and in the various scenes of conflict, nothing less than a similar and equally generous action, it is enough to say, that the disinterested free-will offering of a whole people devoted to the cause of liberty, brings in each heart like a steadily increasing flame upon his head, and is manifesting itself in good works, as well as words in an enlarged material sympathy, and in the noble example of the patriotic sons of sick and stricken soldiers, who have bravely fought in suppressing an unjustifiable and unholy rebellion against freedom and the Union.

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GROCERIES.

GLADWIN, TARRELL & CO., IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Wharf street.

New Brick Building, opposite H. B. C. Wharf.

VICTORIA, V. I.

G. VIGNOLO & CO., NO. 2 Reid's Block, Wharf street

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions

— ALSO —

Importers and Agents for the best brands of French Wines and Liquors, and receive direct shipments of Havana Cigars by every Steamer.

no 11

Charles O. Jamieson,

RETURNS HIS MORT SINGER THANKS

TO THE poor man Victoria and vicinity, for their liberal welcome to him since his commencement in business, and still kindly solicite a continuance of the same, as he is continually receiving fresh supplies of selected

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, etc.

That will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices in this city.

Please remember the Place—at the Old Post Office.

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

no 13

KWONG LEE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of

CHINESE GOODS,

Rice, Sugar, Tea, Provisions, etc., etc.

CORMORANT STREET

Between Government and Douglas streets,

no 3m VICTORIA, V. I.

SPORBORG & GOLDSTONE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

Dry Goods, Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

no 5y Wharf street, Victoria, V. I.

Francis Dodd,

FAMILY GROCER, PROVISION DEAL-

ER, OIL AND PICKLE MAN,

Government street, Victoria,

Opposite Hotel de France,

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE TO THE IN-

habitants of Victoria that he has commenced

the above business and proposes to supply

the Colony with Provisions of the

best qualities, at moderate prices; and he will

endeavor by attention, promptitude and perseverance,

to merit public confidence and patronage

no 5t

W. A. COOPER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Provision Merchant,

Has opened his

STORE

IN GOVERNMENT STREET,

Next door to Seeby's Brick Building.

no 1m

L. MALATESTA & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Oregon Pro-

duce, Liquors, &c.,

— AND —

Commission Merchants,

Johnson street, corner Oriental Alley, Victoria, V. I.

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ROYAL MAIL

Steam Packet

Company's Agency,

For British Columbia & Van-

couver Island.

OFFICE, MACDONALD & CO., BANKERS,

Yates Street.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS

and passengers, particularly directed to the

importers of the Royal Mail Packet Com-

pany, List affords for the speedy conveyance of

Treasure, Goods and Passengers from England

to British Columbia and Vancouver Island, in con-

nection with the Pacific Coast and the

Company's Vessels and the Panama Railroad.

The superiority of the accommodation and enter-

tainment on board the Royal Mail Steamers, together

with the comfort and convenience of the English

and American Passengers, direct before so much shorter

than by any other route, and the moderate rate of

passage money, render this Company's steamers the

most popular, and most comfortable for the transpor-

tation of Goods and Treasure from Aspinwall to Europe.

In an arrangement with the PACIFIC MAIL

STEAMSHIP CO., Ships may be con-

veyed to London and Havre in France.

Further information on the subject of Freight and

Passage Money will be furnished by the under-

signed.

ALEX. D. MACDONALD,

Agent.

MACDONALD & CO.,

Estate, House and General Agent.

Office 36 Government street, Victoria, V. I.

LOANS NEGOTIATED AND MONEYS

Invested; Farm Lands in various districts; Town

and Suburban Lots and Building Plots in the City

for sale or lease.

Conveyances, Leases, Mortgages, Contracts,

Deeds of Attorney, and Deeds of every description ac-

curately prepared and properly engrossed.

Persons Having Property, Dwelling Houses,

Business Premises to sell or let, are invited to reg-

ister particulars with Mr. Harries; no charge being

made unless commission be duly earned.

no 20-3m

For Sale by the Undersigned.

TIN PLATES:

60 boxes ascertained, in lots to suit.

STOVES AND TINWARE, of all varieties.

— ALSO —

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

Importers of English and American Hardware,

Wharf street, Victoria,

Smoked Herrings.

NORTH & GOODWIN, FATE OF YARMOUTH,

England, beg to inform the inhabitants of Van-

couver Island and British Columbia, that they have

been induced to discontinue making and Curing

Herrings, and to ascertain that there are no longer

any imported from San Francisco.

Fish House on Douglas street, opposite Brick

Yard.

WALFORD A. HARRIES,

Estate, House and General Agent.

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no 11

WEBSTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Boot and Shoe Dealers,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA,

ARE NOW OFFERING A SELECT

Line of New and Choice Goods, and have con-

stantly on hand and are receiving by every arrival

from San Francisco and every sailing vessel from

England, a full assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's

and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

Also, a full assortment of

Shoe Findings and Saddlers' Leather

of every description.

no 19

G. W. COOL,

DENTIST,

Office, on Yates street,

Over Curtis & Moore's Drug Store,

VICTORIA, V. I.

no 181m

DENTISTRY.

D